



**URBAN DISTRICT OF RADCLIFFE.**

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*Chairman of Council :* DANIEL ALLEN, Esq., J.P.

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

*Medical Officer of Health,*

**For the year 1913.**

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*Presented to the Council March, 1914,*

BY

**D. P. M. FARQUHARSON,**

*M.B.C.M. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Vict.),*

*Medical Officer of Health.*

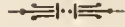
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1914.

## Health Committee:



*Chairman* - Councillor S. R. WALKER, J.P.



Councillor WALKER ALLEN, J.P. Councillor KIRKMAN,

„	ATHERTON,	„	LUND,
„	BRADBURY,	„	SCARR, M.B.,
„	BROOKS,	„	WALLWORK,
„	DUCKWORTH,	„	WHEWELL.
„	JAMES HOWARTH,	„	DANIEL ALLEN, J.P. (Ex-Officio).



## Officials of the Health Department.



*Medical Officer of Health:*

D. P. M. FARQUHARSON, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.

*Inspector of Nuisances and Superintendent of Cleansing  
Department:*

ROBERT SMITH, A.R.S.I.

*Assistant Inspector of Nuisances:*

WILFRID HOLT, A.R.S.I., Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

*Lady Health Visitors:*

Miss BESSIE PILLING, A.R.S.I.

„ EDITH ROBINSON, A.R.S.I.

## COUNCIL OFFICES,

## RADCLIFFE,

9th March, 1914.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Radcliffe Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Ninth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the District.

The estimated population to the middle of the year was 25,900.

The birth-rate, 19.72, is .11 below and the death-rate, 13.7, is .2 above that of last year. The infantile mortality rate, 102, is in excess of last year's rate, 92, which was the lowest on record.

With the exception of measles, which was prevalent during the months of March, April, May and June, the district has been free from any serious epidemic.

I am pleased to be able to report continued progress in the improvement of the sanitary condition of the district resulting from the special attention given to the inspection of dwelling-houses under the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909, the closing and demolition of property found unsuitable for human habitation, the substitution of water closets for insanitary midden privies, and other sanitary works. I regret, however, I am unable yet to record the building of workmen's houses by your Council.

I am indebted to Mr. Rothwell, Surveyor, Mr. Smith, Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Holt, and the Health Visitors for the assistance they have given me in the compilation of this Report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. P. M. FARQUHARSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

### A.—Natural and Social Conditions.

#### PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The district is situated in a narrow portion of the valley of the Irwell, the lowest point being about 200 feet above ordnance datum, rising rapidly on the south side to 430 feet and on the north side to 500 feet.

#### AREA.

The district extends to 3,082 acres, including 142 acres of inland water, and is divided into four wards, as follows:—

Black Lane Ward ... ..	1,660
Radcliffe Bridge Ward... ..	250
Radcliffe Hall Ward... ..	532
Stand Lane Ward ... ..	640
	<hr/>
	3,082 Acres.
	<hr/>

#### SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

##### (a) POPULATION.

The estimated population for the year was 25,900. This apportioned to the various wards, was as follows:—

Black Lane Ward ... ..	7,927
Radcliffe Bridge Ward ... ..	7,660
Radcliffe Hall Ward ... ..	5,433
Stand Lane Ward ... ..	4,880
	<hr/>
	25,900
	<hr/>

##### (b) CHIEF OCCUPATIONS.

Owing to the delay in the issue of the census returns for 1911 giving the occupations of the district with the number employed in each—these returns will not be issued till the end of April—only the chief occupations are given; these are: Cotton Manufacture, Bleaching, Printing and Dyeing, Coal Mining, Engineering and Machine Making, Paper Manufacture.

##### (c) POOR LAW RELIEF.

The amount paid in outdoor relief for the township of Radcliffe for the year ending March 31st, 1913, the end of the Poor Law

financial year, was as follows:—For the first six months of the year ending September 30th, 1912, £305 2s. 3d., affecting 198 persons—44 males, 68 females, and 86 children. For the latter half, ending March 31st, 1913, £286 5s. 10d., affecting 158 persons—37 males, 55 females and 66 children. Making a total for the year of £591 8s. 1d., affecting 356 persons.

The amount of indoor relief for the same period has not yet been published.

#### HOSPITAL RELIEF.

The only Hospital in the district is the Bealey Memorial Convalescent Hospital. To this patients are admitted during convalescence, each for a period of one month. No other form of gratuitous medical relief is granted locally, but advantage is taken in large measure of the Bury Infirmary and Manchester Royal Infirmary and Hospitals. No statistics are available as to the extent of relief given by these Institutions.

### B.—Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

With the exception of a few farms and cottages situated on the outskirts, the district receives its water supply from the reservoirs of the Bury and District Joint Water Board. The water is an upland surface water, and is of good quality.

#### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Irwell, which is joined by the Roach just outside the Radcliffe boundary, flows through the district for a distance of about two miles, and is the only river in the district. All the manufactories on the banks of the river are provided with settling tanks to deal with their waste liquids. Any pollution of the river is dealt with by the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee.

#### Sewerage and Drainage.

Mr. Rothwell, the Surveyor, states:—“ During the year the Bank Top Intercepting Sewer has been laid, which connects up

with the main drainage system of the district about 60 additional dwelling-houses, and obviates the further use of the Branch Sewage Works in that locality.

The Radcliffe Hall Interecepting Sewer has been directed for a length of about 150 yards upon the premises of the East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., in order to meet the convenience of that Company as regards extensions of their works.

Negotiations have been entered into, and are proceeding with the Bury Rural District Council, with regard to a proposal to construct a joint sewer, which shall be available for the drainage of areas under the jurisdiction of both Councils, between Black Lane Station and Starling, where building operations appear very likely to extend.

About 1,325 lineal yards of sewers have been laid in about 26 private streets, or portions thereof, throughout the district, principally for the purpose of connecting up new property in the course of erection.

#### **DRAINAGE.**

The house drains throughout the district, with the exception of those in connection with older property, are satisfactory. Defective drains are gradually being replaced by new ones. All new drains laid are efficiently ventilated, and are provided with sufficient access by means of inspection chambers with sealed covers.

#### **Inspection and Testing of Drains.**

All new drains are inspected and tested with the water test. The smoke test is used for old drains.

#### **Sewage Disposal.**

The sewage purification appliances at the Main Outfall Works have been increased by the construction, during the past year, of four large high-level bacteria beds, and the conversion of eight small low-level filters into percolating beds with mechanical



sprinklers. The pumping plant has also been increased by the installation of an electrically-driven turbine pump, capable of raising 1,500 gallons of screened sewage per minute on to the high-level filters.

### Closet Accommodation.

The following conversions were made during the year :—

366 midden privies were converted to 423 fresh water-closets and 44 waste water-closets, and 12 pail closets to 12 fresh water-closets.

In addition 45 fresh water-closets and 14 waste water-closets were erected in connection with new property.

12 midden privies and seven pail closets were demolished.

The following table gives the closet accommodation at the end of 1912, the conversions and additions made during the year, and the total accommodation in the district at the end of the year :—

	End of 1912.	Conversions during year.	Demolished.	Additional Closet Accommodation provided.	Total at end of year 1913
Midden Privies ... ..	2,787	366	12	—	2,409
Pail Closets... ..	267	12	7	8	256
Fresh Water-Closets... ..	1,324	—	—	480	1,804
Waste Water-Closets ...	1,619	—	—	58	1,677

Showing the closet accommodation at the end of the year, 3,481 on the water carriage system, and 2,665 on the conservancy system.

It will be noted that 58 waste water-closets have been erected, 44 to existing property and 14 to new buildings. This type of closet is not a satisfactory one and complaints of nuisances arising therefrom are continually being received. I would recommend the Council to prohibit the erection of this type of water-closet.

182 defective ashpits were replaced by 104 dry ashpits and 253 ashbins, in addition 46 ashbins were provided to new property.

The following table shows the ashpit accommodation at the end of the year 1913 :—

Wet ashpits ... ..	1,332
Dry ashpits... ..	775
Portable ashbins ... ..	767
Portable cage bins ... ..	358
Fixed wall bins... ..	231
	— 1,356

Part III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, has not been adopted, for the reason that the Council had already obtained by a Private Act dated 1904, provisions similar to those contained in the above Act. No action has been taken under the Council's Private Act towards the conversion of privies to the water carriage system. Action where necessary is taken under section 36 Public Health Act, 1875, and section 11 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and no contribution is made towards the cost of conversion.

### Scavenging.

#### (a) REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE, &c.

The removal of house refuse, the cleansing of privies and ashpits, and the scavenging of the streets is carried out by the Local Authority. The greater part of the refuse is taken to the Destructor; a small quantity is still disposed of in tips and on farm land. The privies and ashpits are emptied every two weeks, and the ashbins weekly.

#### (b) STREET SCAVENGING.

The main streets and side streets taken over by the Council are scavenged in a satisfactory manner.

There are, however, many streets, including back streets, which have been paved and sewered for a considerable time, that have not been taken over by the Council, and are not scavenged. I recommend that all unadopted streets, including back streets, be taken over by the Council and regularly scavenged.



Good progress was made with the sewerage of streets, but few streets have been paved. There are a number of important streets in the district, which have been in existence for many years, that have not been sewerage or paved. These streets are a source of danger to the inhabitants of the houses abutting on same; the surface water percolates through the soil, and in many cases finds its way into the houses, causing the walls and floors to be very damp. The paving of the back streets is also a matter of urgency, as all midden privies and dry ashpits, when scavenged, have to be emptied into the street, and when these are unpaved it is impossible to cleanse the ground thoroughly.

### Sanitary Inspection of District.

#### CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF PREMISES VISITED.

##### 1. DWELLING-HOUSES.

(a) Under Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act... ..	1,296
Re-visits under ditto ... ..	310
(b) As part of routine Sanitary Inspection... ..	2,708
(c) As result of Infectious Diseases ... ..	334

#### Number of Notices Served for Sanitary Defects :

(a) Under Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act—	
Informal ... ..	46
Statutory ... ..	50
(b) Under routine Sanitary Inspection—	
Informal... ..	221
Statutory ... ..	117

The Statutory Notices under routine Sanitary Inspection included 52 under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 11 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, affecting 264 houses. In almost all cases it was necessary to redrain the premises.

Twenty under Sections 94 to 96 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Five under Section 5 of the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

Fourteen under Section 79 of the Radcliffe Tramways and Improvement Act, 1904 (paving yards) affecting 86 houses.

One under Section 23, Public Health Act, 1875.

One under Section 17 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (steam in sewers).

Twenty-four under Section 74 of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act (defective eaves and downspouts) affecting 63 houses.

With the exception of one owner, the work required to be done to comply with the notices under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 11, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, have either been complied with, or the work is in hand.

One owner of eight houses has refused to comply with the notice, and to prevent further proceedings being taken in the matter has given all his tenants notice to quit.

All the other statutory notices have been complied with.

## 2. FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES (Inspections) ... 804

125 defects were found. Nine defects were referred to His Majesty's Inspector of Factories. With the exception of two of these all have been complied with. The work required to be done to comply with the remaining two notices is in hand.

3. In addition to the above, the following premises have been frequently visited :—

- 14 Slaughter-houses.
- 24 Dairies and Cowsheds.
- 13 Milk Shops.
- 13 Schools.
- 1 Common Lodging-house.
- 4 Offensive Trades.

Any defects found in connection with the above premises are dealt with later under their respective headings.

A building in which an Offensive Trade (tripe boiler) was carried on and one registered slaughter-house were demolished during the year.

Other Notices served :—

(a) For overcrowding ... ..	Informal ... ..	26
	Statutory... ..	4
(b) For black smoke ... ..	Statutory... ..	8
(c) For other nuisances ... ..	Informal ... ..	221
	Statutory... ..	8

With the exception of black smoke all the notices have been complied with.

### Smoke Observations.

141 smoke observations of the mill chimneys were taken, each of these being of 60 minutes' duration. The time limit (seven minutes in the hour) permitted by your Council was exceeded 22 times.

The following table gives the particulars of the observations taken, all of 60 minutes' duration :—

Black Smoke.	Number.
Under 1 minute... ..	10
1 to 3 „ ... ..	23
3 to 5 „ ... ..	39
5 to 8 „ ... ..	43
8 to 11 „ ... ..	12
11 to 13 „ ... ..	2
13 to 15 „ ... ..	4
15 to 17 „ ... ..	2
17 to 20 „ ... ..	5
24 to 27 „ ... ..	1
	<hr/> 141 <hr/>

Eight Statutory Notices were served.

Four prosecutions were taken for non-abatement of the nuisance, with the following results :—

W.H.B. Ltd.—Abatement order within one month and £5 and costs.

G. & S.C.—Abatement order within one month and £1 and costs.

O.P. & B. Co.—Abatement order within one month and £1 and costs.

B.C. & W.D.A.—Abatement order within one month and costs.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Byelaws :—

1. Common Lodging-house ... .. 1

2. Offensive Trades :

Tripe Boiler ... .. 3

Soap Boiler ... .. 1

Soap Boiler and Tallow Melter ... .. 1

3. No cellar dwellings exist in the district.

The only two in the district were closed during the year 1911.

### Schools.

There are 13 Elementary Schools in the district. St. John's School, which was condemned owing to its insanitary condition four years ago, has been in use during the whole of the past year. I am, however, able to state that all arrangements have been completed for the erection of a new school, and that building operations will be commenced in the early spring. Two of the class-rooms in the Congregational School have very low ceilings, with the result that the lighting is bad and the ventilation defective. The general arrangement of this school and the surroundings are far from satisfactory.

All the schools have now their sanitary conveniences on the water-carriage system.

Nothing has been done with the paving of the school yards.

Action taken for preventing the spread of infectious disease among school children is detailed under the Prevention of and Control over Infectious Diseases on pages 23—33.

The District Council is the Local Authority for the purpose of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907. The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer, and with an Assistant School Medical Officer medically inspects the children.

### Food.

#### (a) MILK SUPPLY.

Number of Cowsheds ... ..	24
Number of dairymen or purveyors of milk (other than cowkeepers) ... ..	32

The dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops have been regularly visited and inspected, and were found to be fairly clean.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshop Orders of the Local Government Board have been in force in the district since 1900. The amount of cubic space required for each cow is 800 cubic feet. Of late greater attention has been given by the cowkeepers to the cleansing and limewashing of the cowsheds at the required times.

39 samples of milk under Section 116 of the Public Health Act, 1875, were taken. These were found satisfactory.

#### (b) OTHER FOODS.

The Market Place and other premises where foods are prepared, stored, or exposed for sale have been visited and inspected regularly. The sanitary condition of the premises was found satisfactory. A box containing 30 pairs of kippers was seized and destroyed.

Bakehouses ... ..	69
Cellar Bakehouses ... ..	2
	—
Total... ..	71
	—

The larger bakehouses were found to be clean and regularly limewashed. Many of the smaller bakehouses are in ordinary cottage dwelling-houses, where the provision for the preparation and storage of food is inadequate.

### **Slaughter-houses.**

There are 13 registered and one licensed slaughter-house in the district. These have been regularly visited.

Meat inspection is carried out by the Inspector and Assistant Inspector of Nuisances. The latter holds qualifications on the Inspection of Meat and other Foods. No action was taken under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875. No carcasses or parts of carcasses were found to be tuberculous.

A garget udder was seized and destroyed.

The cattle slaughtered are of a fair quality, being chiefly heifers and bullocks. Very few milch cows are slaughtered.

One registered slaughter-house was demolished.

### **Food and Drugs Act.**

The County Council are entrusted with the execution of the laws relating to the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

From returns kindly supplied to me by Mr. Superintendent Pickering, of Bury, it appears that 63 samples were purchased in the district under these Acts during the year. These were:—

Whisky ... ..	2	Butter ... ..	8
Rum ... ..	3	Milk ... ..	29
Margarine... ..	2	Coffee ... ..	4
Potted Shrimps ... ..	1	Lard ... ..	3
Cheshire Cheese ... ..	2	Baking Powder ... ..	1
Pepper ... ..	2	Marmalade ... ..	1
Cocoa ... ..	2	Ground Ginger ... ..	1
Raspberry Jam ... ..	1	Rice ... ..	1

Mr. Pickering reports: " With the exception of one sample of milk, which was adulterated with 6 per cent. of water, all the



above samples were found to be genuine or passable. Proceedings were taken in respect to the sample of milk, but the case was dismissed, the defendant relying on a warranty."

### Housing Accommodation.

Plans for 94 dwelling-houses were approved by the Council during the past year.

46 new houses were completed and certified fit for human habitation, and 54 were in course of construction at the end of the year.

These details for the various Wards are given in the following table :—

WARDS.	Plans Approved for New Houses.	Houses completed and certified fit for human habitation.	Houses in course of construction
Black Lane .....	40	27	11
Radcliffe Bridge .....	...	1	2
Radcliffe Hall .....	44	12	31
Stand Lane .....	10	6	10

During the year 25 houses were closed. Deducting this number from the number of new houses certified fit for human habitation, gives a net increase for the year of 21 houses.

The number of houses in the district at the end of the year 1912 was 6,005.

Deducting all houses closed, and adding the new houses occupied, gives a total at the end of the past year of 6,026.

This number apportioned to the various Wards, and classified according to whether over £16 rent or £16 and under, is given in the following table:—

WARDS	Over £16 rent.	£16 and under.	Total.
Black Lane .....	138	1810	1948
Radcliffe Bridge .....	187	1556	1743
Radcliffe Hall .....	106	1133	1239
Stand Lane.....	215	906	1121

### **The Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1909.**

The work of house inspection commenced in 1911, in conformity with the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1909, was continued during 1913. The inspection is carried out by an officer designated by the Council, but acting under the direction and supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

#### **METHOD OF PROCEDURE.**

A list was prepared of dwelling-houses, the early inspection of which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, was desirable. All defective houses reported by the Inspecting Officer are visited and inspected by the Medical Officer of Health, who reports to the Local Authority. The work done is reported to and considered by the Local Authority each month. The large proportion of the houses inspected were of a good class four-room dwelling-house, in good repair, efficiently lighted and ventilated. The sanitary conveniences in many of these houses consisted of the midden privy and wet ashpit, which remain to be dealt with under Section 36, Public Health Act, 1875.

#### **ACTION TAKEN DURING 1913.**

1,296 houses were inspected. Of these 51 were found to be defective. Preliminary informal notices affecting 46 of the defective houses were served upon the owners with a view to getting

the necessary repairs executed to make the houses in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, without making a closing order. As a result of these, 35 houses had the necessary repairs executed, one house was demolished, and is included in the number of demolished houses for the year, two houses are awaiting the removal of the occupiers, as it is impossible for the necessary repairs to be executed with the houses occupied. The remaining eight houses are those already referred to on page 10 as being dealt with under Section 36, Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 11, Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, and to prevent further action being taken by the Local Authority the owner intimated his intention to close the houses and that he had given notice to his tenants.

Three closing orders were made during the year, with the result that one house was made reasonably fit for human habitation, one house was demolished, and the other house is awaiting a demolition order. This house was closed at the time of representation, but was represented with a view to enabling a demolition order to be made later.

Five houses were represented to the Local Authority under Section 17, but in two of the houses no action was taken.

The number of closing orders made, apportioned to the various wards, for the year 1913 and the previous two years, is shown in the following table:—

	Black Lane Ward.	Radcliffe Bridge Ward.	Radcliffe Hall Ward.	Stand Lane Ward.	Total.
1911 ... ..	0	1	3	92	96
1912 ... ..	8	9	6	9	32
1913 ... ..	2	0	1	0	3
	10	10	10	101	131

Of the 131 houses, 29 are still occupied, 48 demolished, 42 empty, 10 made reasonably fit for human habitation, and 2 converted to store rooms.

Upon the closing orders becoming operative notice to quit was served upon the occupier of each inhabited house, 2 in 1913

and 63 in 1912, making a total of 65. No ejectment orders were obtained by the Local Authority.

45 demolition orders were made during the year. The total number of demolition orders made are as follows :—

1912.		1913.		Total.
32	.....	45	.....	77

Of these 29 were demolished during the year; the remainder require to be dealt with.

25 houses were closed; all of these were unfit for human habitation. Of these 11 were demolished, and 14 remain empty at the end of the year.

The following table shows the number of closed houses, apportioned to the various Wards, during the past three years :—

	Black Lane Ward.		Radcliffe Bridge Ward.		Radcliffe Hall Ward.		Stand Lane Ward.		Total.
1911 ... ..	1	.....	0	.....	9	.....	20	.....	30
1912 ... ..	7	.....	1	.....	4	.....	30	.....	42
1913 ... ..	3	.....	2	.....	7	.....	13	.....	25
	11		3		20		63		97

44 houses were demolished. Many of these houses were in a dilapidated and dangerous condition. Five of these were demolished by the Local Authority's own workmen, the old material obtained bearing the cost of demolition.

The following table shows the number of demolished houses apportioned to the various Wards :—

	Black Lane Ward.		Radcliffe Bridge Ward.		Radcliffe Hall Ward.		Stand Lane Ward.		Total.
1911 ... ..	5	.....	1	.....	11	.....	—	.....	17
1912 ... ..	6	.....	1	.....	2	.....	15	.....	24
1913 ... ..	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	37	.....	44
	12		4		17		52		85

The number of empty houses unfit for human habitation at the beginning of the year, the number of houses closed and demolished

during the year, and the number empty at end of year, apportioned to the various Wards, are shown in the following table :—

	Empty at beginning of year.	Closed during year.	Total.	Demolished during year.	Empty at end of year.
Black Lane Ward...	1	3	4	1	3
Radcliffe Bridge Ward ...	0	2	2	2	0
Radcliffe Hall Ward...	4	7	11	4	7
Stand Lane Ward...	60	13	73	37	35
	65	25	90	44	45

One house in Stand Lane Ward, closed at the beginning of the year, was re-built and made fit for human habitation.

Of the 45 houses standing empty at the end of the year, 42 are included in the number represented to the Local Authority under Section 17, and await demolition.

#### ACTION TAKEN DURING 1913 SHOWN IN TABULAR FORM.

Number of dwelling-houses inspected ...	1,296
Number of dwelling-houses considered defective ...	51
Number of dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation ...	5
Number of representations made informally to owners, with a view to getting the necessary repairs executed ...	46
Number of representations made to Local Authority with a view to making closing orders ...	5— 51
Closing orders made ...	3
Number of notices to quit the dwelling-house where the closing order has become operative ...	2
Dwelling-houses on which defects were remedied without making closing orders, as a result of informal notices to owners ...	35
Dwelling-houses put into a fit state of habitation after making closing orders ...	10
Dwelling-houses closed :	
As a result of making closing orders and notices to quit ...	25

## Dwelling-houses demolished :

Each house unfit for human habitation ... ..	44
Demolition orders made... ..	45

## THE GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DEFECTS FOUND TO EXIST.

In all cases want of repair, insufficient light and ventilation, was the character of the defects reported.

## PROVISION OF SUBSTITUTED HOUSES.

No new houses have yet been built by the Local Authority. Revised plans and specifications have been prepared for houses in Stand Lane Ward, to be built in the blocks between Jackson Street and Queen Street on the one hand, and King Street and Duke Street on the other, and estimates obtained. Up to the end of the year no further action was taken.

The need for new houses, in the Stand Lane Ward especially, is an urgent one, and it is hoped that there will be no further delay in carrying out the Stand Lane scheme.

**Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Home Work.**

There were 272 Workshops on the Register at the end of the year.

Bakers and Confectioners ... ..	71
Printers ... ..	2
Saddlers ... ..	3
Cloggers 18, Shoemakers 14 ... ..	32
Blacksmiths 6, Tinplate Workers 3 ... ..	9
Joiners 12, Cabinet Makers 2, Upholsterer 1 ... ..	15
Picture Frame Makers 2, Sign Writers 2 ... ..	4
Milliners 9, Dressmakers 27... ..	36
Lace Maker 1, Stocking Knitters 6 ... ..	7
Tailors ... ..	4
Plumbers 7, Stamp Makers 2 ... ..	9
Softeners ... ..	11
Other Workshops and Workplaces ... ..	69



804 visits were made to Factories and Workshops ; 125 defects were found. Nine of these defects were referred to His Majesty's Inspector of Factories. With the exception of two defects all were remedied. The work required to comply with the remaining two is in hand.

Eleven notices were received from His Majesty's Inspector of Factories calling attention to (a) unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation—9; (b) insufficient fire escape—1; (c) notice of new workshop—1.

Notices were served upon the occupiers. Nine were complied with, and the remaining two have the work in hand.

No lists of outworkers were received.

Underground bakehouses in use at end of year, two.

### **C.—Sanitary Administration of the District.**

#### **1.—THE WORK OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.**

Details of the work of Inspector of Nuisances will be found appended hereto.

Mr. Holt, Assistant Inspector, has devoted a large portion of his time to inspection work under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act.

The work done by the two Lady Health Visitors is detailed under "Means for Preventing Mortality in Child-birth and in Infancy," and under "Prevalence of and Control over Tuberculosis." The Lady Health Visitors devote half their time to school work.

#### **2.—HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE FOR ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, AND TUBERCULOSIS.**

One Isolation Hospital and two Sanatoriums for the treatment of Phthisis are provided by the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, of which Radcliffe is one of the constituent authorities.

Names and district of Hospital and Sanatoriums :—

Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury.

Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe, Ramsbottom.

Ainsworth Sanatorium, Ainsworth.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL.

Number of beds for Scarlet Fever ... ..	57
„ „ „ Diphtheria ... ..	18
„ „ „ Enteric Fever ... ..	15
„ „ „ in Observation and Private Wards...	8
	<hr/>
	98
	<hr/>

56 cases—15 Diphtheria, 39 Scarlet Fever, 2 Enteric Fever—were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital from this district.

AITKEN SANATORIUM.

Number of beds, 40 to 50 in the main building, with accommodation for 20 patients in chalets in the grounds.

AINSWORTH SANATORIUM.

Number of beds, 25.

Advanced cases of Tuberculosis are treated at the Ainsworth Sanatorium.

23 cases have received Sanatorium treatment from this district.

The Medical Officer to the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board has charge of the Infectious Diseases Hospital and the two Sanatoriums.

The stay in the Sanatorium varies from one month upwards, at the discretion of the Medical Superintendent.

3.—ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL ACTS OR GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

The Local Authority have a private Act—The Radcliffe Tramways and Improvement Act, 1904,—in which the sanitary provisions are similar to those contained in Part III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

The only action taken by the Authority under the sanitary provisions of the private Act was under Section 79 (paving of yards to rear of premises).

Part III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, has not been adopted.

#### OTHER ACTS ADOPTED.

The Infectious Diseases (Notification and Prevention) Acts, 1889 and 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts III. and IV.

Bye-laws relating to the following matters are in force within the district, viz. :—New Streets and Buildings, Dairies and Cow-sheds, Slaughter-houses, Nuisances, Hackney Carriages, Markets, Parks, and Playgrounds.

#### CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

No special chemical or bacteriological work was done during the year.

#### D.—Prevalence of and Control over Acute Infectious Diseases.

Cases notified ... ..	110
Cases removed to Hospital... ..	56
Deaths ... ..	5

Cases notified and removals to Hospital during the past ten years :—

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Cases notified... ..	409	135	147	116	234	181	201	226	84	110
Removals to Hospital	70	13	25	40	125	42	75	96	31	56

62 notices of Infectious Diseases were sent to the head teachers of the schools in which the cases had occurred.

15 library books were seized from infected houses.

#### Small-pox.

Small-pox has again been entirely absent from the district. The last case was notified in 1903.

**Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup.**

Cases notified ... ..	22
Deaths ... ..	3

22 cases were notified during the year, and three deaths, as compared with 16 cases and no deaths in the preceding year.

The number of cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup notified, and deaths occurring, during the past ten years, are shown in the following table :—

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Cases notified ... ..	35	11	8	13	21	31	14	32	16	22
Deaths ... ..	4	0	2	3	3	4	2	3	0	2

**MONTHLY INCIDENCE.**

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	8	6

**WARD DISTRIBUTION.**

Black Lane.	Radcliffe Bridge.	Radcliffe Hall.	Stand Lane.
7	11	2	2

Of the 22 cases, 15 were removed to Hospital.

Of the three deaths, one died in the Florence Nightingale Hospital, and two at home.

Cases notified apportioned to the various Schools, with the monthly incidence :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totl.
St. Andrew's .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Paul's .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congregational .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	4
St. Thomas's .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
St. Mary's .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bridge Wesleyans .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
St. John's .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
New Jerusalem .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stand Independents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
St. Anne's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radcliffe Hall National	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Close Wesleyans .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolton Road .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
No School .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	2	8
	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	1	8	6	22

#### CAUSATION.

It was impossible to determine the source of infection in any of the cases notified.

#### HOUSES.

The houses and surroundings were examined in all cases, but in none was the disease traceable to any sanitary defect.

#### MILK SUPPLY.

The milk supply was ascertained in all cases, but in none was it found to have any connection with the spread of the disease.

#### PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

Cases notified were isolated at home or removed to Hospital.

Children from an infected house were excluded from school.

The school teacher was notified.

Printed leaflets giving instructions how to prevent the spread of the disease were left at all infected houses.

The infected room, furniture, bed, bedding and clothing were disinfected on the removal of the case to Hospital, or on the termination of the case as certified by the medical attendant when treated at home.

Library books found in an infected house were destroyed.

Any insanitary conditions found in or around the dwelling-house were remedied.

#### SUPPLY OF DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

Regulations for the supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin to medical practitioners for the early treatment of Diphtheria cases under their care have been in operation for three years. By these arrangements the majority of the cases notified, whether treated at home or removed to Hospital, have had the benefit of early treatment by Antitoxin.

12,000 units of Antitoxin were supplied.

**Erysipelas.**

Cases notified ... ..	15
Deaths ... ..	1

15 cases were notified and one death. In the previous year 24 cases were notified and no deaths.

**MONTHLY INCIDENCE.**

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
3	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	2	3	—	1

**WARD DISTRIBUTION.**

Black Lane.	Radcliffe Bridge.	Radcliffe Hall.	Stand Lane.
10 .....	2 .....	2 .....	1

**CAUSATION.**

No special inquiries were made into the cause of this disease.

**Scarlet Fever.**

Cases notified ... ..	70
Deaths ... ..	0

70 cases were notified and no deaths, as compared with 24 cases and no deaths in the preceding year.

The following table shows the number of cases notified, and deaths for 1913, and the previous nine years:—

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Notifications . ...	300	69	71	69	158	100	144	145	24	70
Deaths ... ..	13	1	1	0	1	2	3	3	0	0

Of the 70 cases notified, 39, or 55 per cent., were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital.

**MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES NOTIFIED AND REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL.**

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Ap.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totl.
Cases ... ..	6	4	5	5	12	9	5	3	4	10	4	3	70
Removals to Hospital	2	2	4	3	8	3	0	3	3	8	2	1	39

**WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES.**

Black Lane.	Radcliffe Bridge.	Radcliffe Hall	Stand Lane.
31 .....	30 .....	3 .....	6



## MONTHLY INCIDENCE AND SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totl.
St. Andrew's.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
St. Paul's .....	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	8
Congregational .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Thomas's.....	2	...	1	3	7	5	1	2	1	2	1	...	25
St. Mary's.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bridge Wesleyans .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
St. John's .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4
New Jerusalem.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stand Independents.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Anne's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Radcliffe Hall National.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Close Wesleyans .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolton Road .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4
Miss Bowker (Private School)...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Elm St. School, W'field.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
No School .....	2	3	1	2	3	...	2	...	1	2	2	1	19
	6	4	5	5	12	9	5	3	4	10	4	3	70

## PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

The usual routine preventative measures as detailed under Diphtheria were carried out. None of the Schools were closed.

## SPECIAL PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

All the children attending the Infants' Department of St. Thomas's School, from which the greatest number of cases were notified, were specially examined, but no suspicious case was found.

## Enteric Fever.

Cases notified ... .. 2

Deaths ... .. 1

Notifications for two cases of Enteric Fever were received, and one death registered, as compared with 15 cases and six deaths for the preceding year.

The number of cases of Enteric Fever notified and deaths occurring for 1913, and the previous nine years, is shown in the following table :—

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Cases notified ... ..	26	18	24	11	25	18	14	12	15	2
Deaths ... ..	6	6	3	1	7	2	0	2	6	1

The number of cases of Enteric Fever has been fewer than in any previous year since the adoption of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889.

#### MONTHLY INCIDENCE.

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

#### WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Black Lane.	Radcliffe Bridge.	Radcliffe Hall.	Stand Lane.
1	0	1	0

Both cases were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital. The Black Lane case proved fatal.

Sex Incidence :—The cases notified were two females.

#### CAUSATION.

Milk Supply.—No case of infection by milk was discovered.

Shell Fish.—In no case could the disease be traced to the eating of shell fish.

Water Supply.—The water supply in every case was directly from the public service, and in no case was there any pollution suspected.

#### SANITARY CONDITION OF THE HOUSES.

The sanitary conveniences of the two houses in which Enteric Fever occurred consisted of one midden privy and one fresh water closet.

In each case the yards were paved with impervious material.

#### PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

The two cases notified were removed to Hospital.

When cases are treated at home, where there is no water closet, special pails are supplied for the reception of patients' excreta. These pails are removed every alternate day, and the contents taken to the destructor.

All infected rooms, furniture, bed, bedding, and clothing were disinfected.

The sanitary conveniences were cleansed and disinfected. With regard to the house provided with the midden privy, notice was served upon the owner under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 11 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, to provide a sufficient water closet, &c.

All drains were examined, and defects, if found, were remedied.

### **Puerperal Fever.**

Cases notified ... ..	1
Deaths ... ..	1

One case of Puerperal Fever was notified during the year and one death, as compared with four cases and two deaths in 1912.

#### **WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES.**

Black Lane.	Radcliffe Bridge.	Radcliffe Hall.	Stand Lane.
0 .....	1 .....	0 .....	0

#### **WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.**

Black Lane.	Radcliffe Bridge.	Radcliffe Hall.	Stand Lane.
0 .....	1 .....	0 .....	0

The provisions of the Midwives Act, 1902, are administered by the County Council, who are the local supervising Authority. Whenever a case of Puerperal Fever is notified to the local Health Authority, the County Medical Officer is informed, and he directs one of the Inspectors of Midwives to visit the district, investigate the case, and report to the supervising Authority.

### **Bacteriological Aids to Diagnosis.**

Arrangements have been made with the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester, for Bacteriological Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

MONTH.	DIPHTHERIA.			TYPHOID.			TUBERCULOSIS.		
	Positive	N'g'tive	TOTAL	Positive	N'g'tive	TOTAL	Positive	N'g'tive	TOTAL
January .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	5
February .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
March .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
April .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
May .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
June .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
July .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
August .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3
September ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
October .....	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	3	3
November ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3
December ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
	5	7	12	1	1	2	7	29	36

50 specimens were submitted:—Diphtheria 12, Typhoid 2, Tuberculosis sputum 36.

Of the Diphtheria specimens 5, or 41.7 per cent., proved positive. Of the Typhoid specimens 50 per cent. proved positive. Of the sputum specimens 7, or 19.4 per cent., proved positive.

**Non-Notifiable Diseases.**

All cases of non-notifiable disease occurring among school children are reported to the Medical Officer of Health and are visited by the School Nurse, who instructs the parents or guardian as to isolation and reports on each case to the Medical Officer of Health.

**Measles.**

Cases notified by School Authorities ... ..	197
Cases notified by Health Visitors of children under school age ... ..	11—208
Deaths ... ..	10
Rate per thousand of the population ... ..	.38
Three deaths occurred in 1912, giving a death rate of .12.	

## MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	14	41	70	36	33	10	0	2	0	0	1

## AGES AT DEATH.

Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.
6	4

## WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Black Lane.	Radcliffe Bridge.	Radcliffe Hall.	Stand Lane.
4	5	1	0

## MONTHLY INCIDENCE AND SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totl.
St. Andrew's.....	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
St. Paul's .....	...	...	8	31	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Congregational .....	...	2	16	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	30
St. Thomas's .....	1	9	11	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	26
St. Mary's .....	...	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bridge Wesleyans .....	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
St. John's .....	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
New Jerusalem.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stand Independent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
St. Anne's .....	...	...	...	...	2	26	7	...	...	...	...	...	35
Radcliffe Hall National.	...	...	1	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Close Wesleyans .....	...	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Bolton Road .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No School .....	...	1	2	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	11
	1	14	41	70	36	33	10	...	2	...	...	1	208

## CAUSATION.

Measles are spread by direct infection from child to child. An outbreak occurred in the Radcliffe Bridge district in March. It first appeared among the children attending the Infants' Department of the Congregational School, from thence it spread to St. Thomas's School. The disease gradually spread to the Radcliffe Hall and Black Lane districts, appearing in the Close Wesleyan, St. Paul's Wesleyan, St. Andrew's, and St. Anne's Schools from April to June.

## PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

Cases notified are visited by the School Nurses, who instruct the parents as to isolation. All children from an infected house

are excluded from school for a period of four weeks from the appearance of the last case.

#### SPECIAL PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

The Infant Departments of the following Schools were closed:—Congregational, from March 13th to March 31st; St. Thomas's, from March 20th to April 8th; St. Paul's and St. Andrew's, for children under five, from April 28th to May 21st; St. Paul's and Close Wesleyans, from May 22nd to June 16th; and St. Anne's, from June 19th to July 14th.

#### Whooping Cough.

Cases notified by School Authorities ... ..	12
Cases notified by Health Visitors of children under school age ... ..	1—13
Deaths ... ..	0

126 cases and 10 deaths were recorded in 1912, giving a death rate of .38 per thousand of the population.

#### MONTHLY INCIDENCE AND SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totl.
St. Andrew's.....	...	...	2	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3
St. Paul's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congregational .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas's.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bridge Wesleyans .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. John's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jerusalem.....	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Stand Independents.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Anne's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radcliffe Hall National.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Close Wesleyans .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolton Road .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No School .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	...	2	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

#### CAUSATION.

Owing to the difficulty in diagnosing Whooping Cough from an ordinary cold many children are allowed to attend school while suffering from the disease, and thus the disease is rapidly spread.



## PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

The usual routine preventative measures as detailed under Measles were carried out, with the exception that a period of six weeks' exclusion from school is substituted for four weeks, and that all children over seven who have had Whooping Cough are allowed to attend school.

## E.—Prevalence of and Control over Tuberculosis.

59 notifications of Tuberculosis, representing 52 cases, 38 cases of Phthisis, and 14 of other Tuberculous Diseases were received during the year.

## MONTHLY INCIDENCE.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
5	6	9	8	5	3	1	—	2	5	5	3

## WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Black Lane.	Radcliffe Bridge.	Radcliffe Hall.	Stand Lane.
13	20	8	11

In addition to the 52 cases notified, there were 38 cases on the register at the beginning of the year, making a total of 90 cases coming under the notice of the Local Authority during the year. Of this number 30 cases died—22 from Phthisis Pulmonalis, six from other Tuberculous Diseases, and two from diseases other than Tuberculosis; nine cases left the district, and one was completely cured. This leaves 50 cases remaining on the register at the end of the year. The death occurred of one case of Phthisis Pulmonalis, and one death from other Tuberculous diseases, neither of which had been notified. This gives a total for the district of 23 deaths from Phthisis Pulmonalis, and seven from other Tuberculous diseases, giving a rate per 1,000 of the population of .88 and .27 respectively.

## WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Black Lane.	Radcliffe Bridge.	Radcliffe Hall.	Stand Lane.
4	13	5	8

OCCUPATION OF PERSONS DYING FROM PHTHISIS AND OTHER  
TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

Cotton Operative ... ..	7	Publican... ..	1
House Duties ... ..	4	Chauffeur ... ..	1
Insurance Agent ... ..	1	Dyer... ..	2
Labourer... ..	4	Paper Operative ... ..	1
No Occupation... ..	6	Core Maker ... ..	1
Stone Mason ... ..	1	Coal Miner... ..	1

HEALTH VISITORS.

All cases notified are visited by the Health Visitors—205 visits were made—who give instructions where necessary as to the general conduct of the patient, and the keeping of the house clean and healthy. Leaflets of instructions are left at the houses visited, and sputum flasks are supplied. A special inspection is made by the Officer designated by the Local Authority under the Housing and Town Planning (Inspection of District) Regulations, and a record kept of each house from which a case of Tuberculosis is notified, and where sanitary defects are found to exist these are remedied.

Houses from which patients are removed to the Sanatorium, Workhouse, or Hospital, are disinfected, and where further cleansing is considered necessary notice is served on the owner under Section 5 of the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

SANATORIUM ACCOMMODATION.

The Aitken Sanatorium, situated near Ramsbottom, and under the jurisdiction of the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, of which the Radcliffe Council is a constituent authority, provides accommodation for from 60 to 70 patients, 40 to 50 in the main building and 20 in chalets in the grounds. Beds are not apportioned according to the stages of the disease, but preference is always given to early cases.

The Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, also under the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, for which sanction had been obtained for the treatment therein of Phthisis cases, was opened

for the admission of patients in October last; accommodation is provided for 25 cases. On the opening of the Ainsworth Hospital as a Sanatorium, the treatment of Phthisis cases at the Florence Nightingale Hospital, where there was accommodation for 18 patients, was discontinued.

A Ward with accommodation for six males is set apart at the Bury Union Workhouse for cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

#### ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO SANATORIA.

Previous to the passing of the National Health Insurance Act under which the County and County Boroughs become responsible for the treatment of Tuberculosis, the Joint Hospital Board had made provision for the Sanatorium treatment of cases occurring in its area. To obtain treatment patients were in the first instance recommended by private Medical Practitioners, and later attended at the Aitken Sanatorium, where they were examined by the Medical Officer to the Board, who decided whether or not the cases were suitable for Sanatorium treatment. Suitable cases were reported to the Medical Officer of Health of the District, who had instructions from the Health Committee to sanction their immediate removal to the Sanatorium. Patients were thus admitted with the least possible delay. The duration of stay in the Sanatorium was at the discretion of the Medical Superintendent, and extended from four to nine months. Under the new arrangements patients have now to make application to the Local or County Insurance Committee, whose Tuberculosis Officer subsequently visits and examines the applicants at their homes, and reports to the Committee. These reports are considered at the monthly meeting of the County Committee, who decide whether or not Sanatorium treatment shall be granted.

Owing to the want of Sanatorium accommodation for the County as a whole, there has been much delay in the admission of cases, and their stay in Hospital has been considerably curtailed.

To obviate any difficulties which might arise, and the expense that would accrue from a dual control of the treatment of Tuberculosis, application was made to the County Council by the Joint Hospital Board for the inclusion of the Board's Sanatoria in the

County scheme. After protracted negotiations between representatives of the County Council, the Borough of Bury—one of the constituent Authorities of the Board—and the Joint Hospital Board, it was arranged that the Hospital Board should increase its Sanatorium accommodation to 100 beds, and that the County Council should have the use of 80 beds, and the County Borough of Bury 20 beds, and further, in order to retain to the constituent Authorities of the Board in the Administrative County Area the existing arrangements for the admission of cases from their districts, the County Council agreed to allocate 10 beds for the exclusive use of such constituent Authorities.

To allow of the Board increasing its accommodation to 100 beds, an additional area of land extending to 10 acres adjoining the Aitken Sanatorium land has been purchased.

The provision made by the Board for the treatment and isolation of third stage cases first at the Florence Nightingale Hospital, and now at the Ainsworth Sanatorium, is one of great importance, and will greatly tend to prevent the spread of infection. Already five cases from this area have been dealt with.

#### SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

In Sanatorium, January 1st, 1913... ..	6
Admitted during the year... ..	23
Discharged ... ..	22
In Sanatorium at end of year... ..	7

One case remained in the Florence Nightingale Hospital on January 1st, 1913. This case was discharged.

#### OTHER INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

In Bury Union Workhouse on January 1st, 1913	4
Admitted during the year... ..	2
Discharged... ..	2
Died in Workhouse... ..	2
In Workhouse at end of year... ..	2

The following Table shows the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1913 and the previous ten years :—

Year.	Smallpox.	Diphtheria and Mem. Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric	Puerperal.	Continued.	Polomyelitis.	Total.	Number Removed to Hospital.	Percentage Removed to Hospital.	Tuberculosis.
1903	16	25	47	129	25	0	1	0	243	64	26.3	..
1904	0	35	47	300	26	1	0	0	409	70	17.1	..
1905	0	11	35	69	18	2	0	0	135	13	9.6	..
1906	0	8	43	71	24	1	0	0	147	25	17.0	..
1907	0	13	21	69	11	2	0	0	116	40	34.4	..
1908	0	21	27	158	25	3	0	0	234	125	53.4	..
1909	0	31	30	100	18	2	0	0	181	42	23.2	10
1910	0	14	27	144	14	2	0	0	201	75	37.3	23
1911	0	32	35	145	12	2	0	0	226	96	42.4	8
1912	0	16	24	24	15	4	0	1	84	31	36.9	52
1913	0	22	15	70	2	1	0	0	110	56	50.9	59

### F.—Investigation of other Diseases.

#### INFLUENCES THREATENING THE HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT.

The number of houses condemned as unfit for human habitation which are still occupied, and the number of midden privies still existing, are influences threatening the health of the district.

There has been no excessive prevalence of Rickets, Acute Rheumatism, or Pneumonia. Notwithstanding a comparatively dry and hot summer there have been comparatively few cases of Diarrhœa. No outbreak of food poisoning occurred during the year.

### G.—Means for Preventing Mortality in Childbirth and Infancy.

The provisions of the Midwives Act, 1902, are administered by the County Council, who are the Local Supervising Authority. No powers have been delegated to the local Council.

#### PREVENTION OF INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Health Visitors.—Two Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses, are employed by the Local Authority.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted, but arrangements, which work very well, have been made whereby the Midwives notify all their cases to the Health Visitors.



All children born in the district are visited at least twice. The first visit is made on the tenth day after birth, or when the midwife ceases to attend the case.

Frequent re-visits are made to cases which, in the opinion of the Health Visitors, require their help and advice. Instruction where necessary is given by the Health Visitors in the feeding, care, and management of the child, in the preparation and storage of the food, and generally in keeping the home clean and well ventilated.

Dirty houses and houses with sanitary defects are reported to and dealt with by the Sanitary Authority.

No creche has yet been formed in the district.

#### WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

The Health Visitors report that of the 505 births which occurred in the district, 504 were visited by them. They found that 357 of these were attended by a midwife only, 147 by a doctor and midwife, and that the one case not visited was attended by a doctor and private nurse. A full record was made of all cases.

1,169 re-visits were made. 52 deaths of children under one year of age were investigated and reported upon.

#### FEEDING.

Of the 504 infants visited, 383 were found on the first visit to be breast fed, 82 artificially fed, 28 both breast and bottle fed, and 11 had died a few hours after birth.

At the age of 3 months it was found that the figures were :—  
226 breast fed, 168 artificially fed, and 72 breast and bottle fed.

Of the 52 deaths investigated the method of feeding was found to be as follows :—

Breast fed ... ..	9
Artificially or artificially and breast fed ... ..	31
Not fed (death taking place shortly after birth) ... ..	12



## HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS.

The sanitary arrangements existing in the houses where deaths of children under one year of age had occurred were as follows :—

Midden privies ... ..	28
Water-closets ... ..	24

**H.—Vital Statistics of the District.****Births.**

The number of births registered in the district during the year was 506 :—Males 263, females 243. Of this number 15 were illegitimate. To this number has to be added transferable births, namely, births occurring in Institutions outside the district, the parents being residents of this district. Total, two—one male and one female.

## WARD DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS.

Wards.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1000
Black Lane Ward ... ..	90	74	164	20.69
Radcliffe Bridge Ward...	90	67	157	20.49
Radcliffe Hall Ward ...	45	50	95	17.49
Stand Lane Ward... ..	38	52	90	18.03
Transferable Births ... ..	1	1	2	.08

The Birth Rate for the district is 19.61 per 1,000 of the population. Last year's Birth Rate was 19.72 per 1,000 of the population.

The Illegitimate Birth Rate is .58 per 1,000 of the population. Last year's Illegitimate Birth Rate was .89.

The following Table gives the number of births and the rate per 1,000 of the population in the different Wards and the whole district for the last ten years :—

Year.	Black Lane Ward.		Radcliffe Bridge Ward.		Radcliffe Hall Ward.		Stand Lane Ward.		Whole District.	
	Num.	Rate.	Num.	Rate.	Num.	Rate.	Num.	Rate.	Num.	Rate.
1904....	184	25.6	188	24.8	121	20.3	126	26.2	619	24.2
1905....	184	25.6	188	24.8	122	20.4	115	23.9	609	23.8
1906....	164	22.8	193	25.5	133	22.3	101	21.0	591	23.1
1907....	167	22.0	190	23.7	123	19.4	122	23.9	602	22.2
1908....	189	24.9	178	22.2	122	19.3	127	24.9	616	22.8
1909....	163	21.4	178	22.2	95	15.0	124	24.3	560	20.7
1910..	154	19.7	161	19.8	113	17.5	97	18.7	525	19.0
1911....	152	19.6	145	18.9	93	16.4	91	18.1	481	18.1
1912....	159	20.3	168	21.9	94	17.4	83	16.9	504	19.7
1913....	164	20.6	157	20.4	95	17.4	90	18.0	508	19.6

## Deaths.

314 deaths of residents—males 148, females 166—occurred in the district.

49 deaths—males 24, females 16—of residents occurred outside the district, making a total of 355 for the year.

In addition to the above, two deaths occurred in the district which were transferred to other districts.

The total deaths apportioned to the various Wards are as follows :—

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1000
Black Lane Ward ... ..	42	56	98	12.36
Radcliffe Bridge Ward...	61	49	110	14.36
Radcliffe Hall Ward ...	36	41	77	14.17
Stand Lane Ward ... ..	33	37	70	14.34

The 41 deaths that occurred outside the district are proportioned to the various Wards in which they had a fixed residence :—

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Black Lane Ward ... ..	5	6	11
Radcliffe Bridge Ward...	9	3	12
Radcliffe Hall Ward ...	3	3	6
Stand Lane Ward... ..	7	5	12

The Institutions and districts in which the transferable deaths occurred are given in the following table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bury Union Workhouse ... ..	9	4	13
Bury Infirmary... ..	6	2	8
Florence Nightingale Hospital ...	1	2	3
Manchester Royal Infirmary ... ..	3	3	6
St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.	0	2	2
Ear Hospital, Manchester ... ..	0	1	1
Nursing Home, Manchester ... ..	0	1	1
Royal Hospital, Salford ... ..	1	1	2
Lunatic Asylum, Prestwich ... ..	1	0	1
Lunatic Asylum, Storthes Hall ...	0	1	1
Bolton ... ..	1	0	1
Fleetwood ... ..	1	0	1
Ladyshore Colliery, Little Lever ...	1	0	1
	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 41

The total number of deaths represents a Death Rate of 13.7 per 1,000 of the population.

Last year's Death Rate was 13.5 per 1,000 of the population.

The table below gives the number of the deaths and the rate per 1,000 of the population in the different Wards and the whole district for 1913 and the previous nine years :—

Year.	Black Lane Ward.		Radclyffe Bridge Ward.		Radclyffe Hall Ward.		Stand Lane Ward.		Whole District.	
	Num.	Rate.	Num.	Rate.	Num.	Rate.	Num.	Rate.	Num.	Rate.
1904....	113	15.7	150	19.8	126	21.1	113	23.5	502	19.6
1905....	103	14.3	138	18.2	83	13.9	96	19.9	420	16.4
1906....	106	14.7	128	16.9	84	14.0	82	17.0	400	15.6
1907 ...	117	15.4	146	18.2	80	12.6	74	14.5	417	15.4
1908....	94	12.3	107	13.3	75	11.8	75	14.7	351	13.0
1909....	114	15.0	134	16.7	83	13.1	79	15.7	410	15.1
1910....	90	11.5	122	15.0	72	11.1	71	13.7	355	12.9
1911....	120	15.4	150	19.6	91	15.9	68	13.5	429	16.4
1912....	96	12.3	127	16.6	60	11.1	66	13.5	349	13.5
1913....	98	12.4	110	14.3	77	14.2	70	14.3	355	13.7

### Mortality at Different Ages.

Under 1 year of age ... ..	52
1 and under 2 ... ..	13
2 and under 5 ... ..	11
5 and under 15 ... ..	9
15 and under 25 ... ..	16
25 and under 45 ... ..	48
45 and under 65 ... ..	109
65 and upwards ... ..	97

### Causes of Death.

1. Epidemic Diseases caused 22 deaths, equal to a rate of 0.85 per 1,000.

	1913.	1912.
Enteric Fever ... ..	1 .....	6
Measles ... ..	10 .....	3
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0 .....	0
Whooping Cough ... ..	0 .....	10
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	3 .....	0
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ... ..	8 .....	7
	—	—
	22	26
	—	—

2. Tuberculous Diseases were responsible for 30 deaths, which is equal to a rate of 1.14 per 1,000.

Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) caused 23 deaths, rate .88 per 1,000.

Other Tuberculous Diseases caused 7 deaths, rate .27 per 1,000.

3. Cancer caused 22 deaths, equal to a rate of .85 per 1,000.

4. Respiratory Diseases were responsible for 58 deaths, equal to a rate of 2.24 per 1,000.

5. Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth, caused 22 deaths, equal to a rate of .85 per 1,000.

6. Violence accounted for 18 deaths, and suicide for five deaths.

Of the 355 deaths that occurred in the district, two were uncertified, one under 1 year, and one from 45 to 65 years of age.

Deaths from Phthisis, Cancer, and Respiratory Diseases are tabulated for 1913 and the previous nine years:—

Year.	Phthisis.		Cancer.		Resp. Diseases.	
	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.
1904 ...	30	1.1	23	.9	99	3.8
1905 ...	15	.5	15	.5	98	3.8
1906 ..	27	1.0	22	.8	82	3.2
1907 ...	29	1.0	22	.8	107	3.9
1908 ...	11	.4	20	.7	80	2.9
1909 ...	30	1.1	34	1.2	103	3.8
1910	16	.5	19	.6	74	2.6
1911 ...	21	.8	19	.7	79	3.0
1912 ...	20	.7	21	.8	75	2.9
1913 ...	23	.8	22	.8	58	2.2

The deaths from Zymotic Diseases tabulated for 1913 and the previous nine years are as follows :—

Year.	Smallpox	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whoopi'g Cough.	Diphtheria, Mem. Croup.	Enteric.	Diarrhœa	Total.	Rate.
1904	0	16	13	5	4	6	31	75	2'9
1905	0	5	1	0	0	6	19	31	1'2
1906	0	0	1	1	2	3	32	39	1'5
1907	0	27	0	2	3	1	7	40	1'4
1908	0	2	1	2	3	7	6	21	'7
1909	0	13	2	2	4	2	3	26	'9
1910	0	15	3	2	2	0	3	25	'9
1911	0	9	3	10	3	2	42	69	2'6
1912	0	3	0	10	0	6	7	26	1'0
1913	0	10	0	0	3	1	8	22	'8

### Infantile Mortality.

Number of births ... ..	506
Deaths of infants under one year of age ... ..	52
Rate per 1,000 births ... ..	102
Number of illegitimate children born ... ..	15
Deaths of illegitimate children under one year of age... ..	2
Rate per 1,000 births .....	133.3

The Infantile Mortality Rate calculated for the various Wards :—

	Births. Transferable births included.	Deaths.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
Black Lane Ward ... ..	164	15	91
Radcliffe Bridge Ward... ..	157	16	101
Radcliffe Hall Ward ... ..	95	10	105
Stand Lane Ward ... ..	90	11	122

The Infantile Mortality Rate tabulated according to Wards for 1913 and the previous nine years :—

Year.	Black Lane Ward.		Radcliffe Bridge Ward.		Radcliffe Hall Ward.		Stand Lane Ward.		Whole District.	
	Num.	Rate.	Num.	Rate.	Num.	Rate.	Num.	Rate.	Num.	Rate.
1904....	24	130	38	202	29	239	31	246	122	197
1905 ...	16	86	42	223	14	114	23	200	95	155
1906....	21	128	38	196	17	127	21	207	97	164
1907....	20	119	40	210	10	81	13	106	83	137
1908....	20	105	34	191	17	139	17	135	88	142
1909....	18	80	16	89	13	136	17	137	64	114
1910....	23	149	22	136	18	141	15	154	78	148
1911....	24	157	30	205	19	202	15	163	88	181
1912....	16	100	16	94	6	62	9	108	47	92
1913....	15	91	16	101	10	105	11	122	52	102

## CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS :—

## 1. The common Infectious Diseases :

	1913.	1912.
Whooping Cough ... ..	0	10
Measles ... ..	6	3
2. Diarrhœal Diseases ... ..	7	4
3. Premature Birth, Wasting, and Allied Diseases ... ..	22	15
4. Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	0	1
5. Respiratory Diseases ... ..	7	5
6. All other causes ... ..	10	9
	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 47

## AGES AT DEATH.

Under 1 week ... ..	15
1 to 2 weeks ... ..	2
2 to 3 weeks ... ..	1
3 to 4 weeks ... ..	0
1 to 3 months ... ..	10
3 to 6 months ... ..	4
6 to 9 months ... ..	11
9 to 12 months ... ..	9

**Recommendations for the Sanitary Improvement of the District.**

The closing and demolition of insanitary dwelling-houses, the conversion to fresh water closets of all the remaining insanitary privies and pail closets, the abolition of defective ashpits and the substitution therefor of galvanised ashbins, the paving of all streets and backyards with impervious material, the taking over and efficiently scavenging of unadopted streets and back streets that have been paved and sewered, and the provision of workmen's dwellings.

D. P. M. FARQUHARSON,  
Medical Officer of Health.



TABLE I. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Un-corr'ct'd Number	Nett.		Number	Rate*	of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Deaths registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate*					Number	Rate per 1000 Births		Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	27000	655	655	22.8	315	11.6	..	36	88	142	351	13.0
1909	27000	560	560	20.7	370	13.7	..	40	64	114	410	15.1
1910	27500	525	525	19.0	328	11.9	..	27	78	148	355	12.9
1911	26100	481	484	18.5	380	14.5	.	49	88	181	429	16.4
1912	25750	504	508	19.7	314	12.1	4	39	47	92	349	13.5
1913	25900	504	506	19.7	316	12.2	2	41	52	102	355	13.7

\* Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) .....	{ 3,082	Total population at all ages .....	26,085	{ At Census of 1911.
		Number of inhabited houses .....	5,948	
		Average number of persons per house..	4.3	

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.....	{	Bury Union Workhouse	The Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe, Ramsbottom.
		Florence Nightingale Fever Hospital, Bury	Ainsworth Sanatorium, Ainsworth.
		Bury Infirmary	St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.
		Royal Infirmary, Manchester	Royal Infirmary, Salford.
		Prestwich Asylum	

TABLE II.

## Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1913.

Notifiable Diseases.	Cases Notified in whole District.								Total Cases Notified in each Ward.				Total Cases Removed to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital of Patients removed from the District.
	At All Ages	At Ages—Years.							Black Lane Ward.	Radcliffe Bridge Ward.	Radcliffe Hall Ward.	Stand Lane Ward.		
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and Upwards						
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	22	..	5	12	5	..	..	..	7	11	2	2	15	1
Erysipelas.....	15	1	..	..	1	3	9	1	10	2	2	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	70	2	20	40	8	..	..	..	31	30	3	6	39	..
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .....	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1
Relapsing Fever ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cerebral-spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	39	..	..	2	6	22	8	1	9	16	6	8	23*	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis	14	..	2	6	3	2	1	..	4	4	3	3	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.....	163	3	27	60	24	29	18	2	62	64	17	20	79	2

\* Sanatorium.

## Isolation Hospitals and Sanatoria:—

Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury.

Ainsworth Sanatorium, Ainsworth.

The Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe, Ramsbottom.

All provided by the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, of which Radcliffe is one of the constituent Authorities.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-residents in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes { Certified ...	353	51	13	11	9	16	48	108	97	..
Uncertified ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Enteric Fever .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Smallpox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	10	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup....	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza .....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Erysipelas .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).....	23	..	..	..	..	5	13	5	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	22	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	7	..
Rheumatic Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease ..	35	..	..	..	1	..	5	19	10	..
Bronchitis .....	40	5	5	3	..	..	1	12	14	..
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	12	2	2	1	..	1	2	3	1	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs .....	6	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	..
Diarrhœa and Enteritis .	8	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Alcoholism.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease .....	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	2	..
Puerperal Fever .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .....	5	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides .....	18	1	..	3	3	3	5	2	1	..
Suicides .....	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..
Other Defined Diseases..	117	7	1	1	2	..	10	37	59	..
Diseases Ill-defined or Unknown .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	355	52	13	11	9	16	48	109	97	..
*Pneumonia .....	9	1	..	1	..	1	2	3	1	..

TABLE IV.

## Infantile Mortality during the Year 1913.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified .....	15	2	1	..	18	9	4	11	9	51
	Uncertified .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Smallpox .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Scarlet Fever .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Erysipelas .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	5
Pneumonia (all forms) .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Diarrhoea .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Enteritis .....		..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	5
Gastritis .....		..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Syphilis .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations.....		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth.....		14	2	..	..	16	1	..	..	..	17
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus		1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	4
Other Causes .....		..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	2	7
		15	2	1	..	18	10	4	11	9	52

Nett Births in the year { Legitimate .. 491  
 { Illegitimate .. 15

Nett Deaths in the year { Legitimate Infants .. 50  
 { Illegitimate Infants .. 2

## TABLE (C.) COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

## Summary of Medical Officer's Report for 1913.

## URBAN DISTRICT OF RADCLIFFE.

Medical Officer of Health—D. P. M. Farquharson, M.B., D.P.H.  
Salary, £100.

Inspector of Nuisances—Robert Smith, Assoc. R.S.I. Salary,  
£140.

What is the character of the Hospital accommodation?—For  
Small-pox—Yes. For other Infectious Diseases—Yes.

Is it Joint or otherwise?—Joint (Bury and District).

Number of Beds available for your District?—For Small-pox—As  
required. For other Infectious Diseases—As required.

Number of cases removed to Hospital from your District?—  
Small-pox, none; Enteric Fever, 2; Diphtheria, 15; Scarlet  
Fever, 39; total, 56.

Deaths in Hospital of patients from your District?—From what  
causes?—Enteric Fever, 1; Diphtheria, 1.

How is Disinfection carried out?—Houses : Fumigation and Spray.  
Number of Houses disinfected?—226. Apparatus used for  
Clothing, Bedding, &c. (steam or otherwise)?—Steam. Where  
is apparatus situated?—Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury.  
If Apparatus at a Hospital is available is it used for the dis-  
infection of Clothing, Bedding, &c., of Patients not removed  
to the Hospital?—Yes, occasionally. If not, please state how  
disinfection of Clothing, &c., in these cases is carried out?—  
Fumigation.

Are any Diseases not specifically mentioned in the Infectious  
Diseases Notification Act notifiable (for instance, Measles,  
Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, Chicken-Pox, Ophthalmia  
Neonatorum, &c.)? If so, what are they?—Poliomyelitis.

Diseases specially prevalent?—Measles. Period?—February to  
July.



Any Schools closed?—Yes. If so, for what disease?—For Measles and Chicken-Pox.

Number of Special Reports made under Art. XIX. (15 and 16) Sanitary Officers' Order, 1910?—None.

Bacteriological Examinations—Number and nature of specimens examined?—Diphtheria, 12; Typhoid, 2; Phthisis, 36.

Arrangement (if any) made under the Diphtheria Anti-toxin Order, 1910?—Yes.

“THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS, 1890 TO 1909.”

Has your Authority determined the procedure to be adopted for the inspection of your District as required by Article 1 of the Regulations?—Yes.

Has your Authority prepared, as required by Article 1 (3), a list of dwelling-houses, the early inspection of which is desirable?—Yes.

Has your Authority designated an officer to undertake the special inspection of houses and to keep the records stipulated by Article 2? If so, what officer?—Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

Have the necessary books, forms, &c., for keeping the required records been obtained?—Yes.

Action taken in 1913 :—

Number of Dwelling-houses inspected under Section 17 of the Act of 1909?—1,296.

Number of Dwelling-houses considered unfit for human habitation?—51.

Number of Representations to Authority with a view to making Closing Orders?—5.

Number of Closing Orders made?—3.

Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied without making Closing Orders?—35.

Number of Dwelling-houses put into a fit state of habitation after making Closing Orders?—10.

Number of Dwelling-houses demolished?—44.

General character of defects found to exist?—General dilapidation.



Is there a deficiency of Housing accommodation? If so, where?

—Yes. Stand Lane Ward.

Source of the Water Supply?—Bury and District Joint Water Board reservoirs (upland surface water). What is its condition?—Occasional complaints as to the dirty condition were received. Possibilities of contamination?—None so far as known. Is it subject to your inspection?—No.

Is Scavenging and removal of House Refuse carried out satisfactorily?—Yes. How performed (by Sanitary Authority, Contract, or Occupiers of Houses)?—By Sanitary Authority.

How is the Refuse disposed of?—Chiefly by Destructor. A small quantity on farm land and in tips. Has a Destructor been provided?—Yes.

Sewage Disposal Works. Method of treatment?—Precipitation and percolating bacteria beds, humus tanks and storm water tanks. What is the character of the Drainage System?—Good, except in older property; these defective drains are being replaced with new ones, and ventilation shafts fixed at dead ends. Drain Testing, Flushing, &c.?—Water, and smoke test; periodical flushing.

Action taken with regard to the pollution of streams?—None.

Canal Boats : Number Inspected?—37. Number of Infringements of Acts?—4.

What is the condition of the Bakehouses? Fairly satisfactory.

What is the condition of Slaughter-houses?—Fairly satisfactory.

Has a Public Abattoir been provided?—No.

What is the condition of the Lodging-houses?—Good. Are they registered?—Yes.

What is the sanitary condition of the Schools?—With the exception of St. John's School, the schools in the district are in a fairly satisfactory condition; St. John's School has been condemned.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—Are they periodically inspected?—Yes. What is their condition?—Fairly clean. Have Regulations been made under the Order of the L.G.B.?—Yes. Are they enforced?—Yes. Amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow?—800. Number of cow-keepers?—24. Number on register?—24. Number of Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than Cowkeepers)?—32. Number on register?—32. Action taken (if any) as to tuberculous milk?—No action taken.

Total amount of Food seized as unfit for Human Consumption?—One box containing 30 pairs of kippers and one diseased udder. Number of Carcases and parts of Carcases condemned for Tuberculosis?—None. Number of Legal Proceedings, and result?—None.

Department of Inspector of Nuisances. Number of Notices served?—117. Nuisances remedied?—2,389. Number of Legal Proceedings taken, and result?—None.

Closet accommodation of the District. Number of Privy Middens?—2,409. Pail Closets?—256. Fresh Water Closets?—1,804. Waste Water Closets?—1,677. Number of Privy Middens converted during 1913—To w.c.'s, 366; to pails, &c., none. Number of Pail Closets converted to w.c.'s?—12. Does the Council contribute towards the cost of conversion of either privies or pail closets, or both? If so, how much?—No.

Smoke. Number of Observations?—141. Number of Legal Proceedings taken and result?—Four. (1) £5 and costs, (2) £1 and costs, (3) £1 and costs, (4) costs, and abatement order in each case. What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour?—Seven minutes.

Has the Authority adopted—

“The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890”?—Yes.

“The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890”?—Yes.

“The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907”?—No.

“The Notification of Births Act, 1907”?—No.

Has a Health Visitor been appointed?—Yes.

Notable Sanitary improvements during 1913 :—The closing of 25 and the demolition of 44 houses unfit for human habitation, the conversion of 366 midden privies and 12 pail closets to the water carriage system, the abolition of 182 wet ashpits, and the substitution therefor of 104 dry ashpits and 253 ashbins. 205 backyards have been paved with impervious material.

Chief Sanitary requirements of District :—The closing and demolition of insanitary dwelling-houses, and the conversion to fresh water closets of all remaining insanitary privies and pail closets, the abolition of defective ashpits, and the substitution therefor of galvanized ashbins, the paving of all streets and backyards with impervious material, and the provision of workmen's dwelling-houses.

**Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the administration  
of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with  
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES,  
AND HOMEWORK.**

**1.—INSPECTION**

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries).....	452	11	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) .....	283	—	—
Workplaces (other than Outwork's' Premises).....	69	—	—
Total.....	804	11	—

**2.—DEFECTS FOUND.**

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness .....	15	15	—	—
Want of Ventilation .....	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding .....	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances....	19	19	—	—
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :—</i>				
Unsuitable or Defective .....	89	89	9	—
Not separate for sexes .....	—	—	—	—
Total .....	125	125	9	—

**3.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.**

Workshops on the Register (s 131) at the end of the Year.	Number.
Bakers and Confectioners .....	71
Printers 2, Saddlers 3 .....	5
Cloggers 18, Shoemakers 14 .....	32
Blacksmiths 6, Tinplate Workers 3 .....	9
Joiners 12, Cabinet Makers 2, Upholsterer 1 .....	15
Picture Frame Makers 2, Sign Writers 2 .....	4
Milliners 9, Dressmakers 27 .....	36
Lace Maker 1, Stocking Knitters 6 .....	7
Tailors .....	4
Plumbers 7, Stamp Makers 2 .....	9
Softeners .....	11
Other Workshops on Register .....	69
Total Number of Workshops on Register .....	272

## 4.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901) :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector.....	11
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.....	11
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year .....	—
In use at the end of the year .....	2

## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year ending December 31st, 1913.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Fifteenth Annual Report of the work done in the Health Department during the year 1913, together with particulars of work done, nuisances abated, and sanitary improvements effected thereby.

As will be seen from the Report and tabulated Statement, the activity of the Council on the recommendation of the Health Committee still continues with the work of improving the sanitary conditions of the district by the careful administration of the various Public Health Acts, thereby removing causes that were, or were likely to become, a menace to the health of the inhabitants of this district in particular and the public in general.

There are at the present time 98 houses under notice to execute sanitary improvements. The owners of 60 of the above houses have promised to proceed with the carrying out of the notice served upon them. One owner has given notice to the tenants to leave the houses (eight in number) before he will execute the required sanitary improvements.

### **Nuisances.**

Two hundred and eighty-six preliminary notices were served upon owners or occupiers to abate nuisances caused by sanitary defects found (in connection with dwelling-houses) during the usual visits of inspection under Section 92, Public Health Act, 1875. Immediate attention was given and the nuisances abated in almost every case.

### **Overcrowding.**

During the year 26 cases of overcrowding have been dealt with, and, after informal notice and repeated visits, 22 of these cases were abated without any further action being taken. It was



found necessary to serve four statutory notices to secure the abatement of this nuisance. The tendency to overcrowding is much increased owing to the scarcity of houses in the district.

### **Conversion of Privy Middens and Ashpits.**

#### **PRIVIES.**

Three hundred and sixty-six privy middens and 12 pail closets were converted into 334 fresh water closets and 44 waste water closets (in the latter case the owners of the property were informed that the Council would take no responsibility for any future defects). Also 101 additional fresh water closets were affixed to existing property, making a total of 479 water closets, compared with 249 in the year 1912.

The drains in connection with the property represented above have been relaid and connected with the public sewer. Inspection chambers, with hermetically sealed covers, are affixed on the drains at various points, for cleansing purposes. It is now the practice of this department where alterations are necessary to affix, at the dead ends of the drains, strong metal ventilating shafts coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution.

#### **WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM.**

With respect to the work of conversion of the midden privy to the water carriage system; during the past ten years (with additional water closets added to existing property) 2,956 water-closets have been substituted for 1,875 privies, thereby showing the progress made by the Health Committee, with the sanction of the Council. To show their desire to further improve the said conditions, they have during the year undertaken (on behalf of a number of property owners) to execute private sanitary works to the value of over £1,300, the said sum being paid to the Council by arrangement. Not only are they anxious to see the midden privy abolished, but they are endeavouring where possible to provide a separate yard, w.e., and ashbin for each house. The duty of preparing specifications and supervising this work whilst in progress entails a great amount of extra work on the Health Department.

**Ashpits.**

The Committee are very desirous of reducing the number of wet and offensive ashpits in the district, and in this direction steady progress is being made. During the year 182 have been dealt with in the following manner :—

88 have been abolished.		
104 have been made into dry ashpits.		
198 portable ashbins have been supplied.		
97 wall cage ashbins	„ „	} 299 ashbins.
4 wall bins	„ „	

The closet accommodation of the district at the present time is as follows :—

**Conservancy system :—**

Privies ... ..	2,409	
Pail Closets... ..	256	
	—	2,665
Wet Ashpits ... ..	1,332	
Dry Ashpits ... ..	775	
	—	2,107

**Water Closets :—**

Fresh Water Closets ... ..	1,804	
Waste Water Closets... ..	1,677	
	—	3,481

**Ashbins :—**

Portable Ashbins ... ..	767	
Wall Cage Bins ... ..	358	
Wall Bins ... ..	231	
	—	1,356

The following comparison is made showing the progress in the closet accommodation for the past 10 years.

	1904.		1913.
Number of privies ... ..	4,284	.....	2,409
Pails at works ... ..	241	.....	256
Fresh water-closets... ..	82	.....	1,804
Waste water-closets... ..	700	.....	1,677

The increase in the number of pails is accounted for by new works where it is not possible to connect to the sewerage system,

and any conversion from the midden privy to the waste water carriage system is condemned by the Health Department. Nuisances affecting 455 houses were, however, reported to the Health Committee, and 117 statutory notices served as follows :—

Public Health Act, 1875, Section 36, defective privies ... ..	52
"        "        "        94 and 96, black smoke...	8
"        "        "        Overcrowding... ..	4
"        "        "        Dirty state of conveniences.	2
"        "        "        Accumulation of manure ...	1
"        "        "        Dirty premises ... ..	3
"        "        "        Other nuisances ... ..	3
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Section 17, steam in sewers ... ..	1
Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890, Section 5, cleansing of houses ... ..	5
Radcliffe Improvement and Tramway Act, 1904, Section 79, paving of yards ... ..	14
Town's Improvement Act, 1847, Section 74, down-spouts ... ..	24
There have also been 11 notices received from the Factory Inspector as follows :—	
Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, Section 5, defective conveniences ... ..	9
Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, Section 14, fire escape... ..	1
"        "        "        127, new workshop ... ..	1
<hr/>	
Total number of notices ... ..	128
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The premises referred to above have been visited and revisited at various times, letters written to, and appointments kept with the owners of the property and other persons concerned. The total number of visits made to various parts of the district under the Public Health Act, 1875, Section 92, was 2,818. Under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909 1,296, and 310 re-visits have been made, making a total of 4,424 visits.

Sanitary conditions are improved, and many nuisances abated by the above method, without having to report the various matters to the Health Committee.

### **Factories.**

The number of visits made to the sanitary conveniences at the factories other than workshops were 452 and 80 defective pails discovered. These were replaced on the defects being pointed out. In addition there were 11 notices received from His Majesty's Factory Inspector, nine relating to Section 5, one to Section 14, and one to Section 127, Factory and Workshops Act, 1901; these have all received attention. Number of visits to workshops 283, and workplaces 69—352. Total inspections 804.

### **Slaughter-houses.**

The slaughter-houses have been visited regularly. These have been limewashed as required by the Regulations, and kept in a fairly satisfactory state as to cleanliness. One slaughter-house has been demolished during the year. There is very little slaughtering done in the greater portion of those on the register, the total number being 14.

### **Market, Shops, and Hawkers.**

The market, shops, and hawkers' carts, where fish, fruit, &c., are sold, were regularly inspected. One box, containing 30 pairs of kippers was seized, being unfit for human consumption; the same being destroyed, with the owner's consent. During the year these foods have maintained a good quality.

### **Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.**

The dairies, cowsheds and milkshops have been periodically inspected. With the exception of two cases the cowsheds were cleansed and limewashed in accordance with the regulations. We are in negotiation with the owner to make structural alterations at two farm buildings.

### **Milk Supply.**

Thirty-nine samples of milk have been taken from purveyors during the year. It was not considered necessary to submit any of the above to the Public Analyst.

### Canal Boats.

In compliance with the Canal Boats Act, 1884, Section 3, which provides that every Sanitary Authority within whose district any canal or part of a canal is situate, shall make an annual report to the Local Government Board as to the execution of the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884, and of the Regulations made thereunder, and as to the steps taken by such Authority during the year to give effect to the provisions of the said Acts and Regulations, the following report has been made and forwarded :—

- (1) The Sanitary Inspector (Robert Smith), is the Inspector of Canal Boats, no salary being attached.
- (2) The number of visits made to the canal bank during the year 1913 was 315, and the number of separate boats inspected 37. In almost every case these boats have been inspected several times.
- (3) Four infringements (i) three painting and repairs, (j) one no water vessel.
- (4) No legal proceedings.
- (5) Cautioned master and owner ; two infringements remedied.
- (6) No case of infectious disease on board.
- (7) No boats detained for cleansing or disinfection.

### Sewers and Drains.

During the year frequent complaints have been received of stench arising from open manhole covers and untrapped street gullies. These complaints are more frequent during periods of dry weather, and there being no large flushing tanks at the dead ends of the sewers, it is futile to attempt to flush with a 300-gallon water tank. Our only alternative is to use disinfectants at various points.

If the sewers were regularly cleansed, the manhole covers sealed, all the street gullies trapped, and ventilating shafts affixed at various points, the cause for complaints would be very much reduced. Total number of street gullies, 3,216, trapped 2,135, untrapped 1,081.



### Scavenging.

The work of street scavenging has received careful attention, and it is essential in the interest of public health, that this attention should not be relaxed in the least, but receive greater attention in the future than it has done in the past. And for this purpose it will be necessary that the staff should be increased, so that not only the main roads, but all other streets, including back streets, can be scavenged regularly. There are yet a number of streets requiring paving; these cannot be scavenged, and are a source of danger to the public health.

The additional work this system would add to the duties of the staff can, in my opinion, be accomplished by the addition of two hand-cart scavengers at an extra expenditure of £120 per annum.

### Summary of Work done.

The following is a summary of nuisances abated and works carried out, viz. :—

Five hundred and ninety-seven hand-cart loads of horse droppings have been supplied to foundries, for which a charge of six-pence per load is made—£14 18s. 6d. This shows an increase of thirty-eight loads supplied, as compared with the year 1912.

STREET SWEEPINGS.—There has been removed from the public streets during the year 2,968 loads of street sweepings, averaging one ton per load—2,968 tons. Also 35,686 street gullies have been emptied during the year in various parts of the district.

Year	Loads to Farm'rs	Weight.		Loads to Dest'r.	Weight.		Loads to Tips.	Weight.		Total Weight.	
		Tons.	Cwt.		Tons.	Cwt.		Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
1906	3057	3896	0	2616	3270	0	2326	2908	0	10074	0
1907	2239	2793	15	4150	5187	10	1832	2290	0	10276	0
1908	1443	1934	11	5211	7034	17	1191	1510	13	10480	1
1909	1473	1988	11	5472	7378	4	749	1011	3	10386	18
1910	1628	2197	16	5766	7784	2	490	661	10	10643	8
1911	1505	2031	15	5827	7866	0	342	461	14	10359	9
1912	1373	1853	11	6049	8171	3	402	542	14	10567	8
1913	1030	1390	10	6296	8499	12	297	400	19	10291	1

The above table shows a decrease of 343 loads of ashpit refuse, representing 463 tons 1 cwt. sent to farmers; also a decrease of 105 loads, representing 141 tons 15 cwt. sent to tips; and an increase of 247 loads, representing 328 tons 9 cwt. to the destructor, as compared with the year 1912.



The total number of loads of ashpit refuse removed during the year was 7,623, representing 10,291 tons 1 ewt., compared with 7,824 loads representing 10,567 tons 8 cwt. for the year 1912, or a decrease of 201 loads and 276 tons 7 cwts.

As compared with the year 1906 the result is as follows :—

Farmers.		Tips.			Destructor.		
Loads.	Tons. Cwts.	Loads.	Tons. Cwts.		Loads.	Tons Cwts.	
1906—3075 ...	3896 0	2326 ...	2908 0		2616 ...	3270 0	
1913—1030 ...	1390 10	297 ...	400 19		6296 ...	8499 12	
Decrease ..2045 ...	2505 10	De-crease 2029 ...	2507 1		In-crease 3580 ...	5229 12	

All the fixed ashpits, wet and dry, have been scavenged 29 times, or every  $12\frac{1}{2}$  days on an average during the year. Also 1,356 ashbins of various types at houses (all new property is now provided with ashbins, no fixed receptacles being permitted), and 256 pails at works emptied weekly.

Total number of Ashpits emptied ... ..	90,758
Representing Houses... ..	179,638
Number of times of emptying Ashpits ... ..	29
Gully Traps affixed ... ..	289
Defective Drains removed ... ..	391
New Tile Drains laid and tested ... ..	1,022
Ventilating Shafts on Drains... ..	288
Defective Drains repaired and cleaned out ... ..	445
Defective Waste Pipes repaired ... ..	215
Defective Eaves and Down-spouts repaired ... ..	221
Defective Ashpits abolished ... ..	88
Dry Ashpits in lieu of defective Ashpits... ..	104

	P.B.	W.C.B.	W.B.
New Ashbins in lieu of abolished Ashpits...	192	62	...
Additional Ashbins to new houses ... ..	6	35	4
			299
New Houses ... ..			46
Ashbins renewed ... ..			16
Pails renewed ... ..			80

Pail Closets at works, 1912... ..	267
Additional new Pail Closets... ..	8
	— 275
Pail Closets abolished, 1913 ... ..	19
Total Pail Closets at end of year ... ..	256
Privies abolished... ..	366
Pails replaced with w.c.'s ... ..	12
	— 378
Privies converted to w.c.'s... ..	322
Pails converted to w.c.'s ... ..	12
Privies converted to w.w.c.'s ... ..	44
	— 378
Additional w.w.c.'s to existing property... ..	—
„ w.c.'s „ „ ... ..	101
	— 101
„ w.w.c.'s to new property ... ..	14
„ w.c.'s to new property... ..	45
	— 59
Total number of conversions and additions ... ..	— 538
<hr/>	
In lieu of defective Ashpits ... ..	182
„ „ Privies... ..	366
„ „ Pail Closets... ..	12
	— 378
Number of Books seized from Infected Houses ... ..	15
Number of Notifications of Infected Houses ... ..	62
Number of Houses Disinfected ... ..	226
Houses cleansed and limewashed after informal notice ...	183
Back yards paved with impervious material ... ..	205
Back premises cleansed after informal notice ... ..	286
Number of street gullies reported to Surveyor and opened...	54
Number of overcrowding cases abated ... ..	26
Nuisances abated and not classified ... ..	250
Smoke Observations ... ..	141

Four prosecutions. Result :—(1) £5 and costs, (2) £1 and costs, (3) £1 and costs, (4) costs. And abatement order in each case.

Statutory Notices served under the following sections of the various Acts.

Section 74, T.I. Act, 1847, down-spouts ... ..	24
Section 36, P.H.A., 1875, and 11, P.H.A.A., 1890 ... ..	52
Sections 94 to 96, P.H.A., 1875, black smoke ... ..	8
"        "        "        Overcrowding ... ..	4
"        "        "        Dirty state of conveniences ... ..	2
"        "        "        Accumulation of manure ... ..	1
"        "        "        Dirty premises ... ..	3
"        "        "        Other nuisances ... ..	3
Section 5, P.H.A.A., 1890, cleansing of houses ... ..	5
,,        17, P.H.A.A., 1890, steam in sewers ... ..	1
,,        79, R.T. & I. Act, 1904, paving of yards ... ..	14
<hr/>	
Total number of Statutory Notices served ... ..	117

There have also been 11 notices received from the Factory Inspector as follows:—

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, Section 5, defective conveniences ... ..	9
Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, Section 14, fire escape ... ..	1
"        "        "        "        "        127, new workshop ... ..	1

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909:—

Number of Inspections under Section 17 ... ..	1,296
Informal Notices served affecting 46 houses ... ..	46
Statutory Notices served affecting three houses ... ..	3
"        "        "        on tenants to quit ... ..	2
"        "        "        for demolition... ..	45
Houses demolished ... ..	44
Houses closed ... ..	25
Closing Orders determined, houses made fit ... ..	10
Dairies and Cowsheds periodically inspected ... ..	24
Milkshops ... ..	32
Slaughter-houses ... ..	14
Offensive Trade Works... ..	4

Other Trades, Softenings, &c. ... ..	11
Bakehouses ... ..	69
Cellar Bakehouses ... ..	2
Chip Potato businesses ... ..	23
Barbers and Umbrella Repairers ... ..	17
Other Workshops and Workplaces ... ..	150
	<hr/> 272
Common Lodging-Houses periodically inspected... ..	1

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION OF THE DISTRICT.

No. of Midden Privies ... 2,409 ... Decrease during the year	378
Pail Closets at Works ... 256 ... „ „ „	11
Fresh Water Closets. ... 1,804 ... Increase „ „	480
Waste Water Closets ... 1,677 ... „ „ „	58

## ASHPIT ACCOMMODATION.

Wet Ashpits fixed ... ..	1,332
Dry Ashpits Fixed ... ..	775
Portable Ashbins... ..	767
Wall Cage Bins... ..	358
Wall Bins ... ..	231
	<hr/> 1,356

Comparison of progress made during the past 10 years :—

	1904.	1913.
Number of Privies ... ..	4,284	2,409
Pails at Works ... ..	241	256
Privy Cesspools at Works ... ..	20	1
Fresh Water Closets... ..	82	1,804
Waste Water Closets... ..	700	1,677

Number of privies converted to water carriage, additional water closets to existing property, and new houses during 1913 :—

Privies converted to fresh water carriage system ... ..	322
Pail Closets „ „ „ „ „	12
Privies converted to waste water carriage system ... ..	44
	<hr/> 378
Additional fresh water closets to existing property ... ..	101
„ „ „ „ new property ... ..	45
„ waste water closets to new property ... ..	14
	<hr/> 59

Total number of fresh and waste water closets for the year 538

The following table shows the number of conversions from the Privy to the Water Carriage system, or new additional Water Closets, for the last ten years, viz :—

1904—Water Closets...	105
1905— „ „ ...	163
1906— „ „ ...	256
1907— „ „ ...	166
1908— „ „ ...	201
1909— „ „ ...	435
1910— „ „ ...	458
1911— „ „ ...	255
1912— „ „ ...	409
1913— „ „ ...	538
Total ... ..	<u>2,956</u>

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

ROBERT SMITH, A.R.S.I.,

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

